

## 7.0 GLOSSARY

ALARA	As low as reasonably achievable
annulus	Space between the primary and secondary tanks of the double-shell tanks
anode	positive charged electrode
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
aquifer	underground source of water
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
background radiation	the radiation in man's natural environment including cosmic rays and radiation from the naturally radioactive elements both inside and outside man and animal
Btu	British Thermal Unit
Canyon Building	a heavily shielded process building
caustic	usually sodium hydroxide; implies high pH (alkaline range)
caustic/nitrate	a molar ratio of caustic to nitrate in the high-level waste
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
Ci	Curie, the basic unit used to describe the intensity of radioactivity
cm	centimeter
c/m	counts per minute
CY	calendar year

°C	degree Centigrade (Celsius)
°F	degree Fahrenheit
DBE	Design Basis Earthquake
decommissioning	removal from service; decontamination of a nuclear facility
decontamination	the selective removal of radioactive material from the surface or from within another material
DOE	Department of Energy
DWPF	Defense Waste Processing Facility
E   EDTA	ethylenediaminetetracetic acid
eductor	a steam jet
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMF	Electromotive Force
ERDAM	ERDA Manual (now called DOE Manual)
F and H Area	Chemical Separations Areas
ft	feet, foot
ft <sup>3</sup>	cubic feet
FY	Fiscal Year
g acceleration	acceleration of gravity
gamma rays	high-energy, short-wavelength, electromagnetic radiation emitted by a nucleus
gal	gallon
g/L	gram per liter

ha	hectare
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
HEPA filter	High Efficiency Particulate Air filter
hr	hour
in.	inch
km	kilometer
knuckle	transition area between the bottom and wall of the double-shell tank
kwh	kilowatt-hour
m	meter
M	million
MM	Modified Mercalli
man-rem	the total radiation dose commitment to a given population dose
maximum individual	a hypothetical individual located such that he or she receives the maximum possible radioactive dose
mg	milligram
microbiota	microorganisms
g	microgram
mil	1/1000 inch
mill scale	oxidized layer left on the steel by the milling process
Molar	<u>M</u> , a measure of concentration used by chemist
mph	miles per hour
mrem	millirem, $10^{-3}$ rem
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MT	Metric ton, tonne = 2200 lb
mv	millivolt

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NAS	National Academy of Sciences
NBS	National Bureau Standards
NDTT	Nil Ductility Transition Temperature
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERP	National Environmental Research Park
NRDC	National Resources Defense Council
PEIS	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
pH	a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution
psi	pounds per square inch
radionuclide	an unstable isotope of an element, which decays and emits radiation
refractor	heat resistant material
rem	roentgen equivalent man, unit of dose of an ionizing radiation
SCC	Stress Corrosion Cracking
self-boiling waste	high-level waste that boils spontaneously because of its high concentration of short-lived radionuclides
Seismic acceleration	acceleration caused by earthquakes
sludge	the solid matter that settles out of the high-level waste
sluice	dissolution and removal of high-level waste with water

sorb, sorption	assimilation of a gaseous or liquid substance either interstitially or on the surface of a solid
source term	the quantities of radionuclide present in the waste given for a specific accident
specific gravity	density (mass per unit volume) of a material relative to the density of water
SRP	Savannah River Plant
SSE	Safe Shutdown Earthquake
stress corrosion	chemical corrosion such as of pressure vessels that is accelerated by stress concentration, either built into or resulting from a load
supernatants	the liquid portions of the high-level waste
thermally stress-relieved	heating of fabricated primary tanks to relieve its internal stresses
thermocouples	devices to measure temperature by converting temperature differences to an electrical signal
transport, transport mechanisms	movement of radionuclides to the environment
viscosity	the degree to which a fluid resists flow
yr	year